

NINETYTHIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent.  
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.  
By Train, Three Cents.

## COUNCIL PASSES A RELIEF BILL.

Appropriates \$13,177.42 to Meet  
Deficits and Debts of Eleemo-  
synary Institutions.  
GENERAL TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

Measure Is Railroaded Through—  
Mr. Hoffman Calls Attention  
to the Lighting Depart-  
ment's Appropriation.

Under a suspension of the rules the CITY COUNCIL yesterday afternoon sent to the gross and subsequently passed a bill with an amendment for the temporary relief of the eleemosynary institutions and the municipal departments that have been confronted with deficits in the appropriations for articles of necessity. The bill appropriates the sum of \$13,177.42 to meet the deficits and debts of the eleemosynary institutions. The original bill was presented in the City Council a week ago by Mr. Carroll, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In "skeleton" form, Mr. Carroll inserted the essential clauses yesterday when the bill came up for action. It was moved that the rules be suspended and the measure sent to engrossment. It was supported by Captain Hodges, the former chairman of the same committee.

The bill makes the following additional appropriations: City Hospital, \$3,000; Poorhouse, \$1,500; Inmate Asylum, \$1,500; Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital, \$1,000; House of Refuge, \$1,000; Coroner, \$500; morgue, \$500; Boiler Inspection, \$500 and the president's department of the Board of Public Improvements, \$17,422. Total, \$13,177.42.

In order to render financial assistance to these departments and institutions, funds were transferred as follows: From the Fire Department, \$5,000; Recorder of Deeds, \$400; Marshal, \$100; City Dispensary, \$500; City Hall, \$27.75; Municipal Assembly, \$25.00 and from the current expense accounts of the Mayor, Comptroller and other officials, \$1,000. Total, \$6,625.85.

Mr. Carroll stated that the sum of \$3,500 taken from the Fire Department is from the salary account and \$2,000 from the fund allotted for the care and showing of horses. The transfers from the Marshal's office and the Recorder of Deeds are from salary appropriations. The \$500 acquired from the City Dispensary is deducted from the fund for extra physicians. The City Hall transfer is from the salaries for engineers and coal-passers. The Municipal Assembly transfer is from the appropriation for furnishing new books and the other transfers are from the current expense account of other departments.

Mr. Hoffman remarked that he understood the appropriation for lighting public buildings will have been exhausted in February and the institutions will be in darkness if provisions be not made. "You believe everything you see in the Democratic papers," said Mr. Carroll. "You think the country is run by the devil, and the city with it." "I read it in a Republican paper, also," replied Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Carroll declared the urgency of passing the bill, as amended, and the Council complied, also unanimously voting a reconsideration of the motion.

**HARVARD WINS IN DEBATE.**  
Scores Her Third Consecutive Victory Over Yale.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 7.—Victory in debate came to Harvard for the third consecutive time against Yale in the intercollegiate series, at Sanders Theater to-night. By brilliancy of speech and logic in argument, Harvard overpowered her opponent and retained the majority of the votes. The audience, in her main arguments Harvard was superior and her rebuttal was as strong as the original. In her first speech, Harvard, although striving hard to tear down the constructive case, the best speaking for Harvard was by Mr. Charles F. Johnson, who won the Coolidge prize in the first debate, and singularly, the leader of the Yale side. Mr. Johnson, who won the Thatcher prize at his college, declared that the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States is desirable.

Harvard has the affirmative, and her case was substantially put together, while Yale's case was a mere collection of facts. The judges—Honorable William H. Hornblower of New York, Judge Addison Brown of the United States Court, and Mr. Oscar S. Strauss, United States Minister to Turkey—were in conference half an hour before giving their decision in Harvard's favor.

The judges were represented in the debate by Murray Seabrook, Henry Porter Chandler and Roscoe C. Bruce, Yale's speakers. Mr. Seabrook, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Bruce were in conference half an hour before giving their decision in Harvard's favor.

**FULL CREDIT NO POWER.**  
Diplomat Says Each Nation Yields Something in China.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—With reference to the new agreement between Great Britain and Germany, a high official of the German Foreign Office, who is empowered to speak in the name of Count von Bülow, Imperial Chancellor, said to-night: "The report is correct, but there are still some minor points unsettled. It was clear from the first that the note formulated by the foreign office in London would not be accepted. Inasmuch as the United States disavowed Mr. Conger's statement and Russia refused to accept it, it was not surprising that the note was not accepted. The note was not acceptable to the United States, there should be no exploitation, as if the other Powers had been free to take whatever course they chose, and they chose in the interest of peace and harmony."

**SAYS OUR CONDUCT IS WORSE.**  
Timothy Healy Compares Soldiers' Acts in Luzon and South Africa.

London, Dec. 7.—During the discussion of the South African war, the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Timothy Healy, Nationalist member for North Louth, warned the Boers against accepting "British" terms. He said it was a question whether it was better to be a dead Boer than a British subject, but he declared that he did not believe the conduct of the British soldier in South Africa had been as bad as that of the American in the Philippines.

**LEE TO SPEAK AT KANSAS CITY.**  
Accepts Invitation to Attend a John Jay Banquet.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7.—General Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Department of the Missouri, has accepted an invitation of the Commercial Club to be its guest at a John Jay banquet to be held in this city on December 10. Other speakers will be National Committeeman William J. Stone of Missouri, Charles L. Gifford of Kansas, and the Reverend E. F. Tied of Omaha.

## CHARGES AGAINST F. C. MEIER AND HIS DEPUTY, GEORGE MARTIN.

Result of Investigation  
of Supply Commissioner's Office.

REPORT IN COUNCIL

That Body Will Conduct  
Trial of Accused  
Officials.

METHODS DENOUNCED.

Charge Neglect of Duty  
Against Meier; Attempted  
Extortion Against  
Martin.

After working at intervals since July 2 last, the Supply Committee of the City Council appointed to investigate into the management of the department of the Commissioner of Supplies yesterday afternoon submitted its report, through its chairman, Charles Wiggins, giving the history of its labors and formally preferring charges against Supply Commissioner Frederick C. Meier and his chief deputy, George H. Martin, and recommending that both be tried by the Council.

The specifications are recited against Commissioner of Supplies Meier, all under the caption of neglect of duty. The first is that he failed or neglected to advertise for proposals for the furnishing of articles called for in a requisition when the amount to be purchased exceeded \$100 for one article.

The incident for this infraction was the purchase of 250 blankets on September 25, 1900, for \$312. The articles to be used in the City Hospital. The second specification is that he failed or neglected to advertise for proposals for the purchase of 150 blankets on the same date, when 150 blankets were bought for the Poorhouse. The third specification is that he failed or neglected to advertise for proposals for certain purchases in August, 1900, and that he made certain purchases without having advertised, as required by ordinance, the omission being construed as a breach of duty.

**SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS  
AGAINST DEPUTY MARTIN.**  
Against Deputy Supply Commissioner Martin three specifications are filed under the charge "misconduct in office." The first is designated "attempted extortion," the second an "attempt to extort a bribe," and the third an "attempt to secure or extort a bribe."

The first accusation made is that Martin, in February of this year, requested of the dry goods firm of Sisk, Baer & Fuller a \$100 per cent discount on the purchase of retaining the discount for his own use. The second specification is based on a transaction said to have taken place in the same month, with the same firm, Martin offering, it is charged, to give the firm a portion of the city's business if the firm would pay him a commission or discount of 10 per cent. The third charge is that he suggested the purchasing of supplies from a firm at prices greater than could be procured in the open market, provided the firm would agree to tender him a discount or commission of 10 per cent.

Enumerating the events and occurrences in detail with dates and names and figures, the committee advised that the Supply Commissioner and the Deputy Supply Commissioner be tried by the Council. To support the different charges the committee submitted to the Council a mass of evidence embraced in 200 typewritten pages, comprising all the testimony heard at the sessions of the committee.

It is to purchase all articles called for by the city departments; purchases are to be made under contracts for an article, so far as practicable, the committee stated. It is also provided that the Commissioner of Supplies be authorized to purchase articles without advertising for proposals must be approved by the Comptroller and the manner in which contracts are to be let is prescribed.

**LOCAL METHODS IN  
BUYING SUPPLIES CITED.**  
In the preamble preceding the statement of the specific charges the committee refers to the ordinance requiring officials to make requisitions at the beginning of the month for supplies that will be needed in the next thirty days, believing that the object of the ordinance is and was to consolidate the items in order to secure the best prices. The committee in one lot and thus acquire reductions that are associated with wholesale purchases.

The incident, the report reads, "a most surprising reflection on the efficiency and intelligence of the various Mayors, Comptrollers, Supply Commissioners, and, in fact, all officers of the city government, is that the Supply Committee during the last twenty-two years that an ordinance of the most vital importance to the public interest should have been so completely ignored."

The other charges in the report are devoted to specific transactions, upon which the committee based its conclusions. The most important of these are to the effect that the city has suffered from short weight on coal, because the institutions have not scales to weigh goods received, instances being cited.

In the event that the charges and specifications be proved contrary to the spirit of the ordinance, after having failed to comply with municipal requirements, are also mentioned.

The committee found that an inferior quantity of coal was persistently delivered to certain city institutions, despite the protests of the officials in charge of the buildings.

**PROCEDURE IN  
TRIAL OF MEN.**  
Chairman Wiggins of the Investigating Committee had said that the charges against Mr. Meier would be followed up by a trial before the Council as a whole, as provided in the State and City laws.

In the event that the charges and specifications be proved contrary to the spirit of the ordinance, after having failed to comply with municipal requirements, are also mentioned.

As for Mr. Martin, Mr. Wiggins said that



FREDERICK C. MEIER.  
Supply Commissioner, who will be tried by the Council on charges of neglect of duty and of attempted extortion.



GEORGE H. MARTIN.  
Deputy Supply Commissioner, who will be tried by the Council on charges of attempted extortion and of neglect of duty.

## COMMITTEE'S REPORT AND TEXT OF CHARGES

Following is the report of the committee. The charges against Messrs. Meier and Martin, which were reported to the Council at a meeting of the Council, held June 29, 1900, the following resolution was introduced:

"Resolved, That the committee of the Council be and is hereby instructed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, and to report to the Council on or before the 1st day of January, 1901, the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council."

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

sawarded a new contract by him and approved by his Mayor.

"Other parties, whose bills were repeatedly rejected on account of overcharges, were permitted to continue furnishing supplies."

"The city is a great loser from the lack of scales at the City Hall, Four Courts, Courthouse and the various institutions. Under the present system, the only evidence presented by the city is a ticket of a wagon of the alleged quantity he proposes to deliver, is a ticket from a city weigher. The driver of a wagon containing a light load may take the ticket of a heavy load, and unless the engineer is on the alert, the fraud will not be detected. On one instance of coal delivered at the Four Courts, the tickets called for 15 tons, and it was found by measurement that there were 72 tons; and other instances of attempted fraud of this character were disclosed. Scales should be provided at each of the places indicated, and every pound of coal weighed before it is accepted. We believe an enormous saving to the city would result, not only in cost, but in other supplies furnished by weight."

**APPEARANCE FAVORITISM  
TOWARD SOME DEALERS.**  
"It appears to some of the members of the committee that favoritism was exercised in the selection of some of the dealers from whom supplies were purchased. However, this custom has been in vogue for a long time, and it is not the duty of the present Commissioner of Supplies to change it."

"After the report had been directed to the committee, the Commissioner of Supplies by the newspapers, together with the report of the February (1900) Grand Jury, the committee required that there be a schedule of all the orders placed after a schedule of all the orders placed, and much more resulted therefrom. During the few months preceding the closing of the year, the committee received many complaints were made of excessive charges."

"The most important development connected with the investigation has been the fact that the most important ordinance provision relating to the purchase of supplies has been totally ignored by all officers of the city government for a period of more than twenty-two years."

"On the 14th of June, 1878, the following ordinance was adopted, and it will be found in the Municipal Code, section 1550, and is as follows:

"All officers requiring supplies shall, on or before the 1st day of each month, make an estimate of the supplies required for use in their department for the coming month and shall make a requisition for the same on or before the 1st day of each month for any article needed."

"It is, indeed, a most surprising reflection upon the efficiency and intelligence of the various Mayors, Comptrollers, Supply Commissioners, and, in fact, all officers of the city government, that during the last twenty-two years, that an ordinance of the most vital importance to the public interest should have been so completely ignored."

"The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council."

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

The committee of the Council, which was appointed to make inquiry into the official conduct of the Commissioner of Supplies, and into the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Supplies, has the honor to report to the Council the result of its inquiry, and to recommend such action as may be deemed proper by the Council.

## NAVY CONTRACTS FOR ELEVEN SHIPS OF WAR.

Five Battleships and Six Cruisers  
Are to Be Built  
at Once.

HIGHEST TYPES KNOWN.

Vessels Will Be Superior in  
Armament and Speed to  
Any Afloat.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Never since the birth of the navy has there been such a gathering of shipbuilders and naval architects as were assembled in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at noon to-day to witness the opening of bids for an amount of naval construction which Secretary Long designated as the greatest industrial event this or any other country had ever seen, involving the placing of contracts for about \$20,000,000.

The Secretary left the Cabinet meeting for the purpose of presiding at the ceremony. Associated with him were the chiefs of the great naval bureaus, Admiral Hitchcock, Admiral Melville, Admiral O'Neill and others. Among the spectators were Henry Scott, Charles and Edwin Camp, Mr. Trigg of the Richmond Locomotive Works, President Morse, Manager Newman and John Lindsay of the New York Shipbuilding Company, the new Delaware River concern; Manager Clark of the Miles Tool Company; Louis Nixon of the Green Works, President O'Connell, Judge Payson and Manager Post of the Newport News Works, P. O. Wellington and M. T. Ewell of the Fore River works of Massachusetts, the Moran Bros. of Seattle, President Taylor and Mr. Tarbett of the Risdon Shipbuilding Company, John Dialogue of Camden and a number of others identified with shipbuilding.

**Small Concerns to the Front.**  
There were eight bidders, and most of the bids were within the limit of cost allowed by Congress for the ships. The notable feature was the attempt on the part of the younger and smaller concerns to break the line of the old organizations which have constructed all of the heavy vessels of the new navy up to this time.

While it is not possible at this moment to forecast results accurately, there are indications that in at least one instance, and perhaps two instances, these attempts will be attended with some degree of success, for it looks as though some of the work will be bestowed upon the Fore River company, which appears for the first time as a bidder for constructing armored ships.

The Pacific Coast, too, presents a likely candidate in the Moran's bid. Because of changes made in the specifications by the bidders, the general tendency of which is to reduce considerably the equipment of the ships, it is not possible yet to tell which of the bids are actually the lowest. As they read, they are as follows:

**Armored Cruisers.**  
Union Iron Works, San Francisco, one sheathed and coppered, \$3,800,000; one without sheathing, \$3,200,000; another under the same conditions, \$3,200,000.

William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, one sheathed, but uncoppered, \$3,800,000; uncoppered, \$3,200,000.

Newport News Shipbuilding Company, one sheathed and coppered, \$3,800,000; one without sheathing, \$3,200,000; this for two ships.

Moran Bros. & Co., Seattle, Wash., one sheathed and coppered, \$3,800,000; one without sheathing, \$3,200,000; or two at \$3,600,000 each; one without sheathing, \$3,200,000; or two at \$3,400,000 each.

Fore River Shipbuilding and Locomotive Works, Quincy, Mass., one sheathed and coppered, \$3,800,000; one without sheathing, \$3,200,000; or two at \$3,600,000 each.

The same bid also is made for two more ships at the same price and under the same conditions under the act of 1900. The preceding bidders, Moran & Bros. and the Newport News Company, made similar propositions.

John Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J., one uncoppered, \$3,200,000; another under the act of 1900 at the same price.

Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, San Francisco, one sheathed and coppered, \$3,800,000; one without sheathing, \$3,200,000; or two at \$3,600,000 each.

The radical difference in the battleships to the outward appearance will lie in the turrets. Each ship will carry four 12-inch turrets. These are of the extraordinary length of six calibers, or 29 feet, in the bore of the new type just turned out by the

## LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair and warmer Saturday, Sunday, fair; winds shifting to fresh southerly.

For Illinois—Fair, warmer Saturday, Sunday, fair; winds shifting to fresh southerly.

1. Contracts for Eleven Ships of War.  
Relief Bill Passed by Council.

2. Debate on Exposition Bill.  
Porto Ricans Won in Arizona.  
Opinion on Grain-Weighing Bill.  
Hawes Says It Is Up to Higgins.

3. Dulymen's Union Not Recognized.  
Pioneer Liveryman Passes Away.  
Temperance Union Branch Launched.  
Admits He Robbed Himself.

4. Fireman Came to Boarder's Rescue.  
Wants President to Serve Six Years.  
Virgin Gold Found in Arkansas.

5. Opposition to Hay Canal Treaty.  
Y. M. C. A. Report.  
Wendell Bride Took Her Car.  
Social Girls Flee from Grand Jury.

6. Cullom's Chances Appear Bright.  
Government Not in Warehouse Business.  
Growth of Small Towns of Missouri.

7. Eilers Expelled from Washington.  
Miss Drew After Jeffries.  
Four American Jews Return.

8. Bishop Potter on Love of Money.  
The House That Stands in Middle of the Road.

9. Editorial.  
St. Louis Women's Club.  
Noble Parties in Sherry.

10. Notable Additions to Books on China.  
Through Skyline into Basement.  
Tries to Soothe Party III Will.

11. Butler Pierced His Friend's Heart.  
Church News and Announcements.  
Sunday School Lesson.

12. New Ideas in Winter Gowns Illustrated.  
Home and Fashion Topics.

13. Republic Want Advertisements.  
Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths.  
New Corporations.

14. Republic Want Advertisements.  
House Passed Oleo Bill.  
Weather Report.

15. House Passed Oleo Bill.  
Rathbone's Shortage Considerable.  
Portugal Offends Holland.

16. Grain and Produce.  
Cattle Sales.

17. Financial News.  
River Telegrams.

18. Old Churn Does Stunts for Hospital Patients.  
Reviews of Trade.

19. Guidance Bureau, and superior in efficiency to any 12-inch gun in the world, and at least equal to the 12-inch guns which have marked the maximum caliber in the American Navy.

In the three sheathed vessels a pair of 12-inch guns will be mounted on the top of each of the 12-inch turrets. Four other 12-inch guns will be distributed in two turrets amidships on these two vessels.

**Superb Defensive Powers.**  
The sheathed vessels will have all of their eight 12-inch guns placed in four independent turrets, one mounted at each corner of the oblong superstructure. Both classes of vessels—sheathed and unsheathed—will have a broadside of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns on the main deck, besides twelve fourteen-pounders and twelve two-pounders and a number of automatic guns, making the battery more formidable than any about as far as ability to concentrate fire and throw weight of metal is concerned.

In the matter of defensive power, the battleships of both classes are unsurpassed, carrying on 8-foot-wide waterline belt of armor 11 inches thick, over the vitals of the ship, tapering to 4 inches at the ends. The 6-inch guns will be placed behind the protection of 4 inches of solid hardened steel, and the turrets will vary from 16 to 11 inches in thickness.

A curved, turn-back protective deck, and a corbelled belt all around the water line, stuffed with cellulose, will afford further protection.

Electricity will be used in the battleships to much greater extent than in any other ships afloat, and the use of wood will be restricted to the minimum.